THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers,
NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD ST.

Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance.
THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

GEORGE DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

} GLUBS—FOR THREE TO GLUBS, SEE PROSPECTUS ON THIRD PAGE. }

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXI. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1851. WHOLE NO. 1569.

Choice Poetry.

THE BLIND BOY.

BY THE REV. DR. HAWKS.

It was a blessed Summer day,
The dewiest hastened—the air was mild,
The little birds hymned their thanks to God,
And everything in nature smiled.

In pleasant thought I wandered on,
Beneath the dense wood's ample shade,
Till suddenly I came upon
Two children, and that children strayed.

One sat on aged bank-bent's feet
A little boy and girl reclined,
His head in hers lay fast asleep,
And then I saw the boy was blind.

The children knew not I was near,
I drew concealed me from their view,
But all day long I will recall
The beautiful sight I did pursue.

And I could see all they might do.

"Dear Mary," said the poor blind boy,
"That little bird sings very long;
Say, do you see him in his joy,
And is my pretty cat by him sing?"

Yes, Edward, yes," replied the maid,
"I see the bird on yonder tree."
The poor boy's pleasant gaiety said,
"Sister, I wish that I could see."

"The flowers, you say, are very fair,
And bright green leaves are on the trees,
And pretty birds are singing there;
How beautiful for one who sees!

"Yet I the fragrant flowers can smell,
And I can feel the green leaves moist and cool,
And I can hear the notes that swell
From those dear birds that God has made.

"So, sister, God to me is kind,
Though sight, alas! He has not given;
And still on me doth rest my mind
Among the children up in Heaven."

"No, dearest Edward, there all sees—
Not only our acts, but our thoughts, too!"
"Oh, Mary, He's as good to me,
I thought, I'd like to look at God!"

Ere long, thereon his head had bed
On that dear boy; so meek and mild,
He widowed mother wept and prayed,
That God would spare her eyeless child.

He felt her warm tears on his face,
And said, "Oh, never weep for me,
I am going to a bright, bright place,
Where Mary says I God shall see.

"And you'll be there, dear Mary, too;
Still, mother, when you get up there,
Tell Edward, mother, that 'tis you—
You know I never saw you here!"

He spoke no more, but evenly rested
Until the final blow was given—
When God took up the poor blind child,
And opened for it eyes in Heaven!

Home Journal

Original Novelet.

THE BELLS OF THE SPRINGS.

(CONTINUED.)

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY CAROLINE LEE HENTZ,
AUTHOR OF "THE MOB CAP," "LINDA," &c.

[Entered according to the Act of Congress, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER III.—(CONTINUED.)

One evening, Mr. Rolland sat in the piazza, smoking his pipe, with one arm thrown around Grace, who reclined against his shoulder in perfect confidence, rather than stillness from the affectionate entrance that stamped her to a widower's heart. She thought that all the bells that rang for her filial devotion, for she did not like the pretentious and fashionable appellation of the elder of the narrative wood. She did not even like her father should smoke a pipe in his presence; but she knew she might as well ask the sun not to breathe, or not to smoke. Indeed she was so accustomed to the fragrant weed, that the curling head, looming through the blue mist of the curling smoke, to the calmness of evening twilight, that the wreathing vapor was almost a part of himself.

"Lorraine is a fine fellow," said he, regarding his pipe, with emphasis. "I say, Fan, I like Lorraine almost as well as Harry Hemel. If he had not been adopted, I believe I should like him better. I have always set down Harry as my future husband, but if you, too, like Lorraine, indeed, I don't know that I should object; only I would not like the idea of your being a widow, before you are old enough to be a wife."

"Oh, papa!" exclaimed Grace, covered with burning blushes, "don't talk in that way. Mr. Lorraine never thought of such a thing. He looks upon me as a child, a mere child. I don't want to be married to any one. I'd be like Miss Angelica Bellair, who seems to be an old maid.—"

"Old Bible-stick!" interrupted Mr. Rolland; "when I hear a young girl declare she never means to marry, it signifies that she is ready to run off with the first fine fellow that comes to her. Don't talk such nonsense to me. I've no use of my cars, and if you don't give me a reasonable time for courting, I will adopt one myself, and make him my heir, too."

Pushing good-naturedly the scarlet cheeks of Grace, he released her from his arm, and she flew with the step of a liberated prisoner, down the path that led to the garden. The world of her father had awakened her from one of the sweetest dreams that the imagination of sixteen ever indulged in. She had looked upto Lorraine as a superior being, admired, worshiped, loved him without one definite idea of his character. Even she she deem herself, she would as soon have thought to see the radiant God of Day steep from his sublime throne, as to see the idol of her own heart, with his lofty, cultivated mind, his glorious genius, his manly, noble bearing, descend to think of laying the colossal gifts at her feet. As long as she saw him every day, every hour, and he conversed, as he frequently did, familiarly with her mother of gentler and feeling, realized with him beneath the magnificent dome of heaven, and felt the very air embalmed by the breath of his almost divine wisdom, she was happy.

"It can't always be thus," she sighed she.—"He will go away soon. He will return to the world as I am, and I—what a dreary blank the whole world will be to me!"

Ah! simple Grace! little does she know you of the dreams that visit the pillow of the young heart. Why, here is but just awakened into being. Its capacities are in their dawning state, and if Lorraine could have looked into her bosom, he would have infused into her the intellectual life he has infused into her. The thirst for knowledge, the love of the beautiful, the yearning for the spiritual, the consciousness of immortality connected with earth—these he called into being. He had found her a blank. He may leave behind him regret, sorrow, and even anguish for a while—but these are

"capture to the dreary void,
The tenders dearest of the mind,
The waste of feelings unemployed."

"Of what are you so deeply thinking?" asked a well-known voice, as the stood pulling the withered roses from a luxuriant bush. She did not look up, but an irresistible impulse led her to utter the simple truth.

"I was thinking of what I should do, when you left us."

"How kind," said he, taking her hand, and bending low to kiss it, shaded by the rose bush, "those withered leaves lay scattered at her feet. "How more than kind, to bestow a thought on the poor friendless, who has been cast by Providence in your happy home. What shall I do, when I return to my dwelling place, after tasting here the sweets of social and domestic joy? I am on the last of an ill-fated race, that one by one have been visited to the hill scourge of the Northern clime."

Grace looked at him with wondering sympathy.

"My mother," he continued, "was a native of the North. She was married to my father very much against the consent of her parents, and transplanted to her home, and transmitted to me her delicate frame. Two brothers died in childhood. My mother, with her only child and her brother of human beings, after lingering for years, with the darkness of the grave settling around her, lay down to sleep by their side. My sweet sister, in the bloom of sixteen summers, followed next, leaving me the last of a doomed family—a frail leaf on a trembling and withered bough, waiting the blast of destiny to sweep me away."

Grace bowed her head in bitter tears that rained down her cheeks. Pity, and pity only, succeeded each other in her bosom. The earth, the garden, the world, and heaven itself seemed to fade into a grave-yard, where Death rioted at his ghastly banquet. She murmured at the decrees of that Providence, which could have one so pure, so good, so gifted as Lorraine, to an inevitable destiny. The sensation, which a little while before had filled her heart, when she felt cheeks with tidings from her young and bashful heart, was completely by the reflections called up by the melancholy recital.

Sixteen years!—just her own age! How awful to die so young! She looked at her own rosy youth and glowing health, and though Death seemed a mighty shadow resting at an immense distance, the possibility of its approaching her, even in life's bright morning, cast a sickly paleness over her face. She lifted her tearful glance in the face of her companion, and in the pallid, transparent, fatally colored cheek, the dark, restless eyes, through an atmosphere of tears, proceeding from afar, like the stars at Heaven, full of deep, unfathomable gloom, she read the history of his race, and felt that his prophecy would be fulfilled.

That the thought of him as dead, as cold and still, that the bright sun would never warm, the breath of Heaven never fan his manly brow, that cheek paler still, those star-like eyes quenched in everlasting night—and that pure, refined mind stiffened, she would it long be before she took flight! "To God, who is our home!" But in what part of that illimitable creation was his home and being, "to whom, and to what was he and through whom are all things?"

"I am troubled by your sad Lorraine," and I grieve for it. But you must not feel sad from sympathy. I am reconciled to my destiny—at times I rejoice in it—when I reflect that I may endure it means very easy to follow. Shall I tell you of a dream of mine? I dreamed that I was my mother's death, and as he it has been strangely fulfilled. I am not superstitious, but I cannot help sometimes thinking that I am a doomed."

"I would not like to believe in dreams," said Grace, sighing, "for I am subject to them. Pray, Tell M'lle still brighter the gloom of the present moment. I do indeed fell very, very sad."

"Who had better change the subject," said he, "I am young and selfish to dwell upon the mournful are these opening roses, curling their sweet lips as the zephyr passes them in its flight. O God had made me such a flower to gladden your eyes and breathe its sweet into our hearts, would that I could be like a bird of love."

"Your dream," repeated Grace. "I am listening for it. I can look at the flowers at my leisure."

"Indeed, Lorraine," my mother believing the advice of her physician, took my sister to the Springs, those very springs where we are now blessed by the presence of Lorraine. Here her languishing beauty seemed to revive, and she wrote me to come and bathe in those delicious waters, which she called the fountains of youth and health. One night, during my stay, I dreamed that I was in a deep, cool bath, and that the water was of a pale, pearly tint, quiet, so sequestered, I wondered in what scene of beauty it might lead. And as I entered it, I saw my young sister coming smiling and joyously towards me.

"Come, Edward," she, "brother, let us walk together. Is not this path lovely? It leads to the tomb of our brothers. The setting sun will shortly be approaching us, with love and tender golden ray sparkling on the marble. Rose just like those blushed by the dew of love. My sweet Lotta gathered them as we walked, and pulling off the petals scattered them in my path, looking all the while up to me for my smile and my love. I was vexed at the calmness and philosophy of the young sister.

"I tell you she is not happy," said he, in a voice of thrilling tone. "And I want you all to be a fool; by no means; she always was one. Since Wilma, though she did serve me such a shabby trick at Springa, is not very expensive woman, and was a first-rate teacher—she has improved since you knew her—she improved since you knew her—she overcomes better, she appears more womanly—but some how or other, she has lost the same playful little pose she used to be."

"She is more interesting to me than ever," replied Lorraine. "She has lost nothing of simplicity and candor, while she has gained the charm of feeling, of thought. I hope—I trust she is not lost happy, because less gay. Happiness is an inner feeling. The world seldom knows the deepest joy."

Mr. Rolland gave his pipe such a quick, sharp rap on the balustrade, that the ashes were shook out and broke it in a thousand pieces. He was vexed at the calmness and philosophy of the young man.

"I tell you she is not happy," said he, in a voice of thunder; "and I want you all to be a fool; by no means; she always was one. Since Wilma, though she did serve me such a shabby trick at Springa, is not very expensive woman, and was a first-rate teacher—she has

Miscellaneous.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF WILLIAM PENN.

DEATH OF TECUMSEH.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:

TERMS, &c.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

LAW AND ORDER.

RIDING.

FROM CUBA.

A CATHOLIC CORRESPONDENT.

HOW IT IS.

WELL DONE.

LUNAR INFLUENCE.

Clippings.

MODESTY.

LIGHTNING RODS.

We were told the other day, by a gentleman from the State of Ohio, that in a recent severe storm, over twenty barns were struck by the lightning and consumed, in Columbiana and Trumbull Counties. In the majority of these cases, the barns had lightning rods attached to them. A manufacturer of rods having recently sent his agents through those counties, and sold the rods at a low price to a large number of the farmers.

It would be interesting to learn from some of our Ohio friends, whether the rods in the above cases were properly attached to the buildings. If, as is so often the case, they were fastened to the walls by iron hooks or clamps, and no non-conductor interposed between the two, the rods, instead of being a protection, were the reverse.

But if the rods were properly isolated by means of the necks of glass bottles, &c., planted sufficiently deep in the ground to carry off the electric fluid, and the points sufficiently numerous, we cannot understand why the buildings did not escape injury. Certainly, after all that has been said upon the subject, the intelligent farmers of Eastern Ohio have not been ignorant or forgetful of the conditions necessary to be observed to prevent lightning rods from being worse than useless.

AMUSING.

Travellers are often imposed upon by those who intend no imposition. Witness the following:

Lady Wortley, in her book of travels, gives the following anecdote as an instance how philosophically Americans will take matters, where their interference would be utterly useless and hopeless. The scene is supposed to be on board of the steamer Georgia, bound for Chagres, and the conversation between two passengers who are disturbed by noise made, as was subsequently ascertained, by deck passengers, seeking shelter from a brisk shower:

"What in thunder's the matter up there, sir? do you hear that infernal noise?"

"Yes, sir. Guess they're throwing that man overboard they talked of lynching to-day."

"Wal, sir, I do suppose that'll be it."

"Yes, sir."

"Good-night, sir!"

"Good-night to you, sir."

Now, so far from the above conversation being a proof of the "philosophical" character of the Americans, their taking things "coolly," as it is termed; it is probably nothing more than an instance of their habit of joking. We have no idea that either of the two thought there was a lynching going forward.

THE MASK THROWN OFF.

The Duke of Anhalt-Dessau, one of the small principalities of Germany, has suspended the Constitution of that Duchy, and dissolved its Chamber of Deputies. In his Proclamation, the Duke boldly throws off the mask, proclaims, in effect, that the Princes of Germany have resolved to disavow all their forced promises to the people, expunge the changes of the last three years, as an ugly and fearful episode in their history, and rule henceforth by Divine Right. As a correspondent of one of the English papers well says:—

The Duke declares, in express, unequivocal terms, that by virtue of his divine right, he issues an edict for the express purpose of violating a Constitution and laws sanctioned by himself, and which he has solemnly sworn and pledged himself to his subjects to uphold; and a very peculiar and remarkable feature of this princely deed is, that both in the preamble and conclusion of the Proclamation, making it known, and in order, no doubt, to justify it, all religion, all godliness, all faith, is claimed as a monopoly for princes and their supporters, whilst all who oppose them are denounced as the reprobate and the ungodly, whom it is the first duty of governments to crush.

A General Warning.—We hope our readers do not hold us responsible for all the erroneous statements made every election as to who is successful. We give them always the most reliable returns we can find, and re-lie-able enough they often prove. The frequent errors in election returns come probably more from persons hastily stating as facts what they wish to be facts, than from any deliberate desire to deceive. It is so hard for a political partisan to believe that the people have deliberately gone and elected that infamous fellow Jo Brown, when they should have elected that immaculate patriot, John Smith.

New Publications.

NEW WORKS.

The following new works are on our table:

Lectures on the Lord's Prayer. By Wm. R. Williams. Published by Gould & Lincoln, Boston; and for sale by W. S. Martin, 144 Chesnut St., Phila.

A Practical Treatise on Manures. From the Recent Publications of the British Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. With Additional Notes by the American Editor. Published by E. S. Jones & Co., Phila.

Memoir of the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Late Rector of Watton, Herts. By the Rev. T. R. Birks, M. A. With an Introduction by Stephen H. Tyng, D. D. In two volumes. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York; and for sale by Lindsay & Blakiston, Phila.

The Stone Mason of Saint Point. A Village Tale. By A. De Lamartine. Translated from the French. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York; and for sale by Lindsay & Blakiston, Phila.

The Corsair. A Venetian Tale. Translated from the French, by Juliette Bauer. Published by Bruce & Brother, New York; and for sale by T. B. Peterson, Phila.

The Microscopist; or, A Complete Manual on the Use of the Microscope. For Physicians, Students, and all Lovers of Natural Science. With Illustrations by Joseph H. Wythes, M. D. Published by Lindsay & Blakiston, Phila.

The Mentor. The August number. Published by Stavely & McCalla, Phila.

The Practical Calculator. By Oliver Byrne. Published by Henry Carey Baird, Philadelphia.

Our Correspondents.

LEAVES FROM SHANNONDALE.

[illegible]

...through such a stormy and disastrous era—each of whom banished from native country had come here to find in America a haven of rest or a field of enterprise—and in the other a "consolation." Verily life is full of promise and of hope. Let none say "All is over," and sit down in despair. Contemplate these two. How wretched and ruined seemed each when home and country and cause of liberty were all lost. Seemed there an object or a hope left them in life? Yet lo! each has met the other and found a compensation for all past sorrows and a hope for all coming years. God bless them!

Immediately after the ceremony we returned to the hotel, where an elegant collation, provided by the bridegroom, awaited us. When we had partaken of this, and when the bride had changed her bridal dress for a travelling habit, we set out on our return to Shannondale. We reached Charlestown about twelve o'clock, and stopped at Carter's to rest the horses. There a pleasant surprise awaited us. We were all invited into a room where a very nice luncheon was spread and offered us by the politeness of the host, Mr. Carter. Miss C—— presented the bride with a beautiful *boquet*. We reached Shannondale about three o'clock, in time to dress for dinner. In the evening, we had the usual quadrilles and polkas—and as many people from the neighboring plantations and villages, came in in honor to the bride, we had a very large assembly. The bride disappeared at an early hour—but the dancing was kept up till very late.

I had a great many other things to tell you, but my sheet is filled—so good-bye. EDEN.

Foreign Items.

The United States steamship Baltic, which recently arrived at New York, made the passage in nine days, thirteen hours and forty-five minutes—*the shortest trip ever made across the Atlantic.* What will Johnny Bull say to that!

Lord Palmerston has announced in the House of Lords, that the British Ministry have received the most forcible assurances that Kossuth will be liberated on the 1st of September, which by the difference of our style, we call the 13th of September.

Arrivals from the Coast of Africa represent that the slave trade is almost broken up, owing to the vigilance of the combined fleet of cruisers, and the energetic measures recently taken at Brazil.

Paris has been occupied of late with giving fetes to the Managers of the London Exhibition.

[illegible]

...has become a convert to the Peace Doctrines.

The National Intelligencer publishes a letter from a distinguished American officer at Constantinople, which says that there is a considerable number of impostors of the worst class among the Hungarian refugees sent to this country. Some of them never saw Hungary.

The French military authorities at Rome having expelled the officers of the Inquisition from their quarters to make room for fresh arrivals of troops, the proceeding has caused serious disappointment.

Miscellaneous.

"JUGS HAS RIS."

Some poor fellow in the Zanesville (Ohio) Courier, thus bemoans his hard fate since the passage of the No License Law:

Oh! you ought to hear Sam Jones relate
'Bout the good old times in our native State!
When almost every gushing rill
In the Buckeye State could boast its still;
When the strong, pure juice of the rye and corn
Was flowing on from night till morn,
And every man could get a horn!
Oh, likker was cheap, far cheaper than now—
A man could live without keeping a cow!
But Temp'rance has riz, Temp'rance as is,
And the price of our grog and jugs has riz.

Now Billy! just wipe 'em tears from your eye,
And pint me to our Distillery!
Dark ruins lie scattered here and there,
Where once our large Distilleries were!
But the stills are gone, and the worm decay'd,
And their owners are in the church-yard laid;
And now, if you'd drive the fog from your throat,
You must carry a Flask in your hat or coat!
For Temp'rance has riz, Temp'rance as is,
And the price of our grog and jugs has riz.

Oh, Crackey! the joy good Rum will inspire,
When a ring is made round the Tavern fire!
Ah! what can compare to a Bar-room seat,
When the joke goes round, and the song and treat!
But the handsomest places I ever saw
Are all shut up by the License Law,
And we must guzzle our likker alone and raw!
Does I boast of our freedom? no, no, sirree!
I mout, if likker was cheap and free,
But Temp'rance has riz, Temp'rance as is,
And the price of our grog and jugs has riz.

I keeps my jug in the Coal-hole below,
But there it's a cost and a trouble, you know;
Every time I gets dry I must go to the cellar,
And the wimmin folks play sich tricks on a feller!
As sure as my name is Swipey P. Sokum!
I'm pizened to death! may Beelzebub choke 'em!
For they puts in my jug that tartarized oakum,
And Ipeikakey and Dragon of rotum!
One-half of my likker, as I am a sinner,
Wont stay in that place where I puts in my dinner.
But Temp'rance has riz, Temp'rance as is,
And the price of our grog and jugs has riz.

AMERICANS AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Mr. Greeley, in his last letter to the New York Tribune, says:—

Within the last few days, a very decided and gratifying change has taken place in the current of opinion here, with regard to American invention and its results. One cause of this was the late formal trial of American (with other foreign) Ploughs, in the presence of the Agricultural Jury; which trial, though partial and hurried, was followed with immediate orders for an American Plough then tested (Starbuck's) from Englishmen, Belgians, and Frenchmen, including several Agricultural Societies.

If a hundred of these Ploughs were here they might be sold at once; in their absence, the full price has been paid down for some twenty or thirty, to be shipped at New York, and be thenceforth at the risk and cost of the buyers. And these orders have just commenced. The London journals which had reporters present, (some of which journals ridiculed our Farming Implements expressly a few weeks ago,) now grudgingly admit that the American Ploughs did their work with less draught than was required by their European rivals, but add that they did not do it so well. Such was not the judgment of other witnesses of the trial, as the purchases, among other things, attest.

Mr. J. S. Gwynne, of our State, whose "Balanced Centrifugal Pump" made a sensation and obtained a gold medal at our Institute Fair last October, is here with it, and proposes a public trial of its qualities in competition with the rival English pumps of Appold and Bessimer, for $1,000, to be paid by the loser to the Mechanics' Society.

Mr. Gwynne claims that the English Pumps (which have been among the chief attractions of the department of British machinery), are palpable plagiarisms from his invention, and not well done at that. He, of course, does not claim the idea of a Centrifugal Pump as his own, for it is much older than any of them, but he does claim that adaptation of the idea which has rendered it effective and valuable. I am reliably informed that he has just sold his Scotch patent only for the comfortable sum of £10,000 sterling, or nearly $50,000; and this is but one of several inventions which he has found a ready market for here at liberal prices. He is one of the several Americans who have recently sold their European patents here at high figures.

Even my New York friend, whose toadyism in exhibiting a capital pair of Oars inscribed "A present to the Prince of Wales," I have already characterized as it deserves, yesterday informed...

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Clippings.

THE DEVIL AT PISA.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1851.

SATURDAY EVENING POST
STEAM-POWER BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
No. 66 South Third Street, Phila.,
Where Books, Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Way Bills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Cards, Labels, &c., &c., are printed with dispatch, in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
DEACON & PETERSON, Proprietors.

General News.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

In a portion of our last week's edition, we were able to chronicle the arrival of the Prometheus, with $500,000 in gold, and advices to July 15th. This was the trial trip by the new route,—by the way of Nicaragua and the river San Juan—and occupied only 27 days.

The Vigilance Committee in San Francisco have committed another murder—a man named Stuart being the victim. According to a confession made by him, which may be true, but which is probably grossly exaggerated—for villains have a great propensity to magnify their scoundrelisms, especially when they know it will gratify some five hundred listeners—he had committed innumerable offences. Of the Committee it is said: "There were nearly a thousand of them, principally composed of our oldest, best-known, and most prominent citizens, merchants, bankers, mechanics, and business men of every description." After hanging about 20 minutes, Stuart was cut down. The authorities appear to have been completely overawed.

It is pleasant to learn that a man by the name of Metcalf, has brought a suit against the Vigilance Committee for damages, by false imprisonment and otherwise, and employed Messrs. Lockwood, Tilford and Randolph to prosecute it. The Committee politely requested this firm not to undertake the suit; whereupon the legal gentlemen declined their determination to urge this suit, "and all others of a similar nature in which they may be employed, with the utmost of their ability, and to the end of the law." It seems that the Committee had taken the liberty of entering Metcalf's house and overhauling his trunks for stolen goods, without the least legal authority whatever.

Judge Campbell, of San Francisco, charged the Grand Jury the day after the hanging of Stuart, as follows:

The question has now arisen, whether the laws made by the constituted authorities of the State are to be obeyed and executed, or whether secret societies are to frame and execute laws for the Government of this country, and to exercise supreme power over the lives, liberty and property of our citizens. Whether we are now to abandon all those principles which lie at the foundation of American law, and are the birthright of every citizen; which from the earliest period of American history up to the present time, have ever been cherished by the good, the wise and the great. Are the people willing to throw away all the safeguards which the experience of ages has proved necessary; to trample the Laws and Constitution under foot; to declare that law is inconsistent with liberty; and to place life, liberty, property and reputation at the mercy of a secret society?

If such be the disposition of the people—if the Spanish Inquisition is to be revived here with all and more than all its former terrors—if without, or in defiance of all legal process, by the mere order of a Committee, men are to be arrested, secretly tried, and suddenly executed; if the tap of a bell is to be the signal for hundreds of armed men to assemble together instantly, and to execute in open day their unlawful and treasonable designs—it is time for every man who values his life, safety and honor, to shake the dust from his feet and seek out some new home, where he may hope to enjoy the blessings of liberty under the law. But if, on the other hand, we have not quite forgotten all the principles upon which our Government was formed; if we believe that the Constitution and Laws of our country should be reverenced and obeyed, that public order and tranquillity should be preserved; if we believe that persons accused of crime should have an open, public and impartial trial by a fair jury of unprejudiced citizens, and should have a reasonable opportunity of making their defence—of employing counsel, and summoning witnesses; if we believe that the good name and reputation of our citizens is to be protected from a secret scrutiny where accusations are made under the influence of fear by persons of questionable character; if we believe that our houses are to be protected from unreasonable searches, without color of authority; if, in short, we are friendly to peace, law, and order, and opposed to anarchy, it is our solemn and bounden duty to take immediate and energetic measures for the suppression of the spirit of reckless insolence, which over-rides the laws and sets the Constitution at defiance.

Every person who in any manner acted, aided, abetted, or assisted in taking Stuart's life, or counselled or encouraged his death, is unquestionably guilty of murder. It is your sworn and solemn duty, which you cannot evade without perjuring yourselves, carefully and fully to investigate this matter, and to do your share towards bringing the guilty to punishment. Upon your fearless and faithful discharge of the trust confided to you, depends, in a great measure, the future peace, order and tranquillity of the community.

This charge, if energetically followed out, will be a laurel crown to the fearless Judge who uttered it, when the names of the "respectable" lynchers shall be consigned to merited contempt.

The Mayor, C. J. Brenham, has also appealed to the citizens to withdraw from all unlawful associations. He says:

They (the Committee) claim and exercise the right of domiciliary visits, without any accountability, of a character not known under any other than inquisitorial governments. The great and sacred writ of *habeas corpus* has been rendered by them ineffectual, and the authority of the highest tribunal of the State disregarded.

The idea that any defects in the law, or any incompetency of its execution, can be remedied by voluntary associations of citizens, assuming a superiority to the laws, is not only preposterous, but implies an abrogation of all law, and resolves society into a state of perfect anarchy.

The result is inevitably the same, however intelligent may be the minds, pure the motives, or temporarily beneficial the acts of those who become so associated.

In a community like ours, where the institutions of government have but just been established, any combinations of citizens for purposes not authorized by law, and whose proceedings are not controlled by law, or subservient to the support of constituted authority, can have no other than an insurrectionary tendency throughout the commonwealth; and must, to an absolute certainty, inflict disgrace upon us, in the estimation of our countrymen in other parts of the Union, and ruin the confidence which it is of first necessity to our prosperity to secure throughout the commercial world.

With these views I feel impelled, by the strongest sense of official duty, and by every consideration for our commonwealth and public character, to call upon all citizens to withdraw from such associations, and to unite in a common effort to support the laws, and to sustain a prompt and energetic administration of them in their proper application and action.

In addition, I deem the present a proper occasion to announce, in the most distinct terms, that I shall not shrink from a prompt discharge of the duties which the statutes of the State and the ordinances of the city have made imperative upon me.

As a fitting commentary upon the doings of the "respectable" rioters at San Francisco, we have the following account of the *hanging of a woman* in one of the mining districts, for stabbing a man who had insulted her. This is always the way with mob-law; it begins in some show of justice, and ends in gross injustice and fiendish barbarity.

A Woman Hung at Downieville.—We are informed by Deputy Sheriff Gray, that on Saturday afternoon a Spanish woman was hung for stabbing to the heart a man by the name of Cannon, killing him instantly. Mr. Gray informs us that the deceased, in company with some others, had the night previously entered the house of the woman and created a riot and disturbance, which so outraged her, that when he presented himself the next morning to apologise for his behaviour, he was met at the door by the female, who had in her hand a large Bowie knife, which she instantly drove into his heart.

She was immediately arrested, tried, sentenced, and hung at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. She did not exhibit the least fear, walking up a small ladder to the scaffold, and placing the rope round her neck with her own hands, first gracefully removing two plaits of raven black hair from her shoulders, to make room for the fatal cord. Some five or six hundred witnessed the execution. On being asked if she had anything to say, she replied, "Nothing; but I would do the same thing again if I was so provoked"—and that she wished her remains to be decently taken care of.—*Marysville Herald, 8th instant.*

Mining affairs seem to be more prosperous in the State; and the last burnt district in San Francisco was being rapidly rebuilt.

Virginia Lands.—The "Major Scott Farm," in Loudoun county, Va., consisting of twelve hundred acres, was sold by Dyer & McGuire, in Washington, on the 4th inst., for $12,455. It is said to be good river-bottom and timbered land, having a store house right on the Potomac, from which boats can be loaded and taken direct to market. The price is considered very low. Wm. Selden is the purchaser.

Jenny Lind.—Jenny intends, it is said, to give concerts in this country during the present winter. Another report is that Benedict and Belletti have gone to Europe to engage a sufficient number of singers to form a complete opera troupe, of which Jenny Lind will be the prima donna. The first report may be true—the last is very doubtful.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Virginia.—The new Constitution of Virginia requires nothing of the voter, except that he be a white male, over 21, resident in the State for two years, and in the county or city where he offers to vote, for one year. It is thought that this will more than double the number of voters in Virginia.

Mr. Webster.—A Washington despatch to the New York Herald says: "It is stated that Mr. Webster will not return to this city as Secretary of State. He will remain away till about the assembling of Congress, when he will tender his resignation. The position which his friends have placed him in, renders it, in his opinion, indelicate that he should remain in the Cabinet."

South Carolina.—There is said to be (by the "Greenville Patriot") a great reaction in South Carolina. The names of six papers, and of a number of eminent men, are given as opposed to separate secession.

Very Rich.—Thos. F. Marshall, recently elected a representative to the Kentucky Legislature as an Independent candidate, who has been acting for some years past with the Democrats, has recently announced his return to his first love, the Whigs, from whom he had voluntarily divorced himself. His manner of doing it was characteristic. At a Democratic meeting—

He acknowledged that he owed his election to them, and he set himself down as debtor for that. But he had supported Mr. Polk, and otherwise done the party some service; for that he claimed a credit, and called upon the Democrats present to say on which side the balance stood. Some of them cried out, "Oh, we're indebted to you." "Well," said Marshall, "I forgive you the balance, square the account, close the books, and from henceforth I am a Whig forever."

President Fillmore on the Union.—The President recently said, in a speech at Staunton, Virginia:

I have no promises to make, except that in all I do I shall take the Constitution for my guide, and will assume all the responsibilities it imposes, whatever the sacrifice may be; and while that flag floats, (pointing to the national flag suspended from the hotel,) I will maintain that Constitution and the Union it secures at any and every cost. (Great applause.)

The Next Congress.—The New York Herald gives the following account of the next Congress:

The Twenty-Second Congress will be largely Democratic. Of the 62 members of the Senate, 59 have been elected, and of these, 35 are Democrats and 24 Whigs. Two of the Democrats and three of the Whigs are Free Soil. There are three vacancies, viz.:—one in Connecticut, one in Tennessee, and one in California. The Legislature of Tennessee, just elected, is said to be Whig in both branches, which, of course, secures the election of a Whig Senator. The California Senator will probably be Democratic. Connecticut doubtful. Of the 233 members of the House, 191 have been elected, of which 110 are Democrats, and 81 Whigs, a Democratic gain of 51. Eight States have yet to elect their Representatives, and taking the last Congress as a test of their political character, the return will be 10 Whigs and 32 Democrats, making the total strength of the two parties in the House stand as follows: Whigs 91, Democrats 142. If by any chance the election of President should devolve upon the House, the Democratic candidate will, of course, be elected.

Alabama.—Henry W. Collier, the Secessionist candidate for Governor, has been elected. Telegraphic accounts to the contrary, incorrect.—Five Union and two Secession Congressmen are said to be chosen.

Kentucky.—Powell (Democrat) is believed to be elected—notwithstanding reports to the contrary. Whig Lieutenant-Governor elected. C. M. Clay (Emancipationist) has 2,180 votes in 60 counties. In Madison, (where Clay resides) Dixon had 758, Clay 670, and Powell 518.

Tennessee.—Campbell is believed to be undoubtedly elected. The Whig majority in the Senate is said to be 7, and in the House 3. The Whigs also gain, it is said, one member of Congress.

Colored Convention.—A Convention of free people of color, in session at Indianapolis, is occupied in deliberating upon various matters relating to the interests of its constituents as a class.

There is said to exist among its members a strong inclination to remove out of the State of Indiana to some other country, where they hope to enjoy greater social advantages. After much debate, a resolution was adopted by a large majority, providing that should the laws of the State become so oppressive as to be intolerable, they would recommend their people to emigrate to Canada, Jamaica, or elsewhere, in preference to Liberia, against which there appears to be a violent prejudice in the Convention.

Among the countries spoken of for the purpose of migration, besides those mentioned, are Mexico, New Granada and Central America; but Canada is generally regarded as most eligible, on account of its accessibility. At last accounts, the Convention had under discussion a resolution somewhat contradictory to that which had just been passed. It asserts, in substance, that the free negroes have a right to remain, if they choose, in the United States, the land of their nativity, and it accordingly recommends them to stay here, and strive for their moral, social, political and intellectual elevation.—It was expected that the resolution would be defeated.

The Slave Trade.—The slave trade on the Coast of Africa is nearly extinguished. North of the Equator, for the distance of twenty-five hundred miles along the coast, the slave trade has been utterly extinguished, with the exception of that carried on at Lagos, Porto Novo, and another factory on the slave coast. In fact the whole trade on the Western Coast of Africa is now confined to those three points, and eight or ten factories in the Congo country, occupying a line of coast of less than three hundred miles in length. The old seats of the trade about the mouths of the Niger, have been entirely broken up by the blockade, and the natives are now applying themselves exclusively to legitimate traffic in palm oil and other articles of commerce. Forty or fifty vessels now carry on a regular trade with that part of the country. On the Eastern Coast, the traffic has been very greatly diminished on account of new facilities for operating against it lately afforded by the Imaum of Muscat. It is calculated, and probably with correctness, that throughout the continent of Africa, at least twenty millions of human beings who were formerly exposed to the horrid slave traffic, are now entirely exempt from its cruel ties.

Abolition Excitement in North Carolina.—We learn from the Wilmington Commercial that an Abolition meeting was held in Guilford Co., N. C., on Saturday week.

About three or four hundred assembled—one-third of them Abolitionists. It having been reported that Crooks, a noted Abolitionist, and Bacon, his associate, would hold forth, a delegation from the other side attended. Both parties were armed with guns, pistols and clubs, prepared for the worst. A certain Abolition captain appearing with his company on the ground, fully equipped, was immediately ordered by General Simpson to disband his men, which was done in double quick time. The People's Press, in remarking upon these proceedings, says:

"Several gentlemen addressed the company in opposition to the course the Abolitionists are pursuing, and extracts were read from the Annual Report of the Abolition Society of the North, in which the names of Crooks, McBride and Bacon appeared as emissaries sent out to Virginia and North Carolina, to labor in the cause of Abolition, stating, we believe, that they had been instrumental in running off near one hundred slaves in the above-named States, during the past year."

From New Mexico.—The two great political parties of this country are designated by their different leaders, viz.: R. H. Weightman, or Whig party, and A. W. Reynolds, or Democratic party. Both the above named leaders are candidates for Delegate to the Congress of the United States.

The House of Representatives is divided as follows:—Whigs 15, Democrats 6. The Senate—Whig 1, Democrat 1. The election for Delegate will take place in August.

An act had been passed by the Legislature, incorporating the City of Santa Fe, and the election for City officers was to take place on the 1st Monday of August.

Slave Case.—Among the recent arrivals at New York from California, were a Missourian and his alleged slave, on their way to Missouri. The slave had been employed in the mines, and had earned for his master over two thousand dollars. Upon their arrival at New York, the slave claimed his freedom, and also the money that he had earned, on the well-known legal ground that the Constitution only authorizes the return of *fugitives* from the free States, and not slaves taken into free States by the owner's consent. The slave stated that it was impossible to obtain his liberty at the diggings, on account of the presence of many Southerners, and that other slaves were also there.

Roman Catholic Funerals.—A letter from Mr. J. B. Stouvenel, of Twenty-third Street, appears in the New York Courrier des Etats Unis, in which it is said that Archbishop Hughes has forbidden his subordinate clergy to officiate at the funeral of any person who is not to be interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Williamsburgh. Deceased members of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Societies are also denied the burial services of the Roman Church.—*N. York Advertiser.*

The Charleston Forts.—The "Mercury" charges President Fillmore with concentrating troops and munitions of war around Charleston, for the purpose of overawing the people. The editor says, Fort Moultrie and Pinkney are full of men, and alive with artillery practice, and that the unfinished fortress in the middle of the harbor is prematurely armed and

The Spanish Flying Machine.—The inventor of this contrivance, Don Diego de Salamanca and his daughters, are about to arrive at Paris, to show the effects of this marvellous invention. The machine is very simple; it consists of a case two feet long and one foot wide, adapted to a band of leather round the waist, buckled behind. Two iron rods, fastened to the case, support a small piece of wood on which the feet repose. The case contains a simple and ingenious mechanism, similar to that employed to set an automaton in motion. The mechanism is worked by means of a handle. It sets in work two large wings, ten feet long, made of very thin caoutchouc, covered with feathers; and the wings may be so worked as to produce vertical, perpendicular or horizontal flying. The number of turns given to the handle, determines the height to which it is desired to go. The handle has also to be turned every quarter of a league, to regulate the distance. The operation of turning lasts a minute. Horizontal flying is the most difficult; the wings beat the air like the oars of a boat, or rather as the feet of the swan when it swims. By means of this curious machine, a man can go almost as rapidly as a carrier-pigeon, from the Hotel de Ville to the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile in eight minutes, and in half-an-hour to Versailles. Hem!

Lola Montes.—A description of some recent French races, says:

There was present the famed Lola Montes, Comtesse of Mansfelt, who had come thither to meet her friends and bid them farewell. It is reported that the jockey club has decided to give her a grand dinner, where she will be the only female among one hundred and fifty men—fearless and unabashed. Where goes Mdme. Lola Montes? This is still a problem, and some say that Lumley has engaged her, and some others, Barnum, for the United States. This rumor has been caused by the great exertions lately made by this woman to resume her career of a danseuse. It is also whispered by some other persons, that Mdme. de Mansfeldt is more ambitious than is believed; the good fortune she met with from the King of Bavaria, has not been forgotten, and she intends trying again her luck with another crowned head of the world. Faustin I., Emperor of Hayti, will perhaps be that King. It is said that the intention of this potentate is, to divorce himself from his "negro wench," and to change his "Josephine" for a white "Maria Louisa." Will Lola succeed? This is, no doubt, a very daring task on her part; and if a woman is able to succeed, no doubt she is. If any one was to read to us, in a month or two, the intelligence that Lola Montes had been crowned Empress of Hayti, I should not doubt it. Mdme. Anna Thillon, the pretty and sweet cantatrice, has been engaged by the representative of Faustin, in London, to go and sing in presence of his lord and master.

Small Debts.—The collection of small debts in Maryland is very effectually provided for since the abolition of imprisonment of debtors. A man who has obtained a judgment against another holding no property, can for the sum of twenty-five cents procure an attachment against his wages, which is duly served on his employer, notifying him to appear at the office of the Magistrate in not less than twenty, nor more than thirty days, to answer *on oath* the amount of wages due the debtor before the laying of the attachment, and all that may be earned by him during the twenty or thirty days given for the return of the attachment; and requiring said employer to retain all such wages, and pay them to the creditor to the amount of his claim. Should an employer neglect or refuse to retain the money due the debtor working for him, and pay it to him, said employer becomes, under the law, liable for the amount of the wages so paid away, and it can be recovered by execution against *his* property. And he is compelled to disclose the amount of moneys due the debtor by him, on oath, under the penalty of being committed for contempt.

Painful Rumor.—The Wilkinson Whig, August 1st, records the following sad event:—"During the last few days a report has been in circulation in our vicinity to the following effect:—It is stated that on Friday last, as three children were returning to their home from school, near Liberty, in Amite County, they were overtaken by a pack of dogs in pursuit of runaway negroes. The dogs fell upon them, and before assistance could be rendered, killed and nearly devoured every one of them. The father of the children, hearing their screams, and the barking of the dogs, ran out with his gun and succeeded in killing two of them. At this time the owners of the dogs rode up, and threatened to shoot the father if he shot any more of his dogs. The distressed father reloaded his gun, and deliberately shot the owner of the dogs through the heart; after which he gave himself up, was tried and discharged. We have not heard the names of any of the parties."—*N. O. Picayune.*

A Belgian Somerset.—At the last Brussels races the young Marquis d'Ast, a Belgian lion of the very first rank, chose to ride swiftly through an interdicted path. He was stopped by a soldier, one of the armed force entrusted with the police superintendence of the locality, who civilly requested him to withdraw. The hot-headed Marquis answered the summons by striking the man with his whip and riding on.—He was arrested and sentenced, like the English Captain, Somerset, to a week's imprisonment.—The affair, however, did not terminate there. The soldier was brought before a military tribunal, and was sentenced to seven days' arrest for not cutting down the individual who had dared to force his post. As for the Marquis, as soon as he was liberated, he was challenged to fight by every officer in the regiment of which the soldier in question is a member, and the striking of whom was looked upon as an insult to all.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Chloroform and Etherization in Child-birth.—The Half-Yearly Abstract of Medical Sciences, No. 13, 1851, besides many valuable articles to the profession, contains one of very general interest on the use of chloroform or etherization in cases of child-birth. Dr. Murphy gives five hundred and forty cases in which chloroform was used with the happiest effects and no accidents. Dr. Simpson gives one hundred and fifty cases of a like nature. Dr. Simpson gives one thousand five hundred and nineteen cases of females subjected to anæsthetic agents, without any accidents occurring. Other physicians have contrasted the natural labor with those under the influence of chloroform, with results entirely in favor of anæsthesia.

Moss.—The Louisianians have, by recent chemical improvements, converted the moss which grows in the South in great profusion in the swamps, and is found hanging in natural festoons from the trees, into an article of high commercial importance. It is more valuable than hair for upholstery purposes, and as it is prepared in Louisiana in a few hours, it is completely cleansed of its outer covering, and nothing is left but its wiry and elastic centre. It is a capital material for stuffing beds. Immense amounts of this article grow in the extreme Southern States, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama and Carolina, which by this new process, may be converted to valuable purposes.

Illegitimate Children.—The last Legislature of this State, passed a law which provides that children born out of wedlock shall be legal heirs of their mother, in precisely the same manner and to the same extent as if they were not illegitimate. The Hartford Republican suggests that the law is well enough so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Inasmuch as this class of children are very apt to have fathers as well as mothers, it thinks that they should be legal heirs of both parents. We can think of no objection to such a law, except that it may tend to encourage children to be born in an illegitimate manner.—*Lowell (Mass.) American.*

The First Act of War.—The Southern Republic, a paper published at Camden, S. C., gives us a definition of what will constitute the first assault upon South Carolina by the General Government, constituting an act of war, that is, the application of force to keep South Carolina in the Union. "The '*first assault*' will be the retaining of the forts about Charleston. Unless the United States withdraws all its force from the posts, and surrenders them at once to the new sovereignty, that will be an '*act of war*.' South Carolina will proceed to attack and take them: that will be an act of *defence*."

Cotton.—At a recent meeting of cotton growers at Tallahassee, the following statistics were given, showing the average number of bales produced annually during several periods of five years each:—

		PRODUCTION.	
Average from	1825 to 1830,	1,231,000	bales per an.
"	1830 to 1835,	1,450,000	"
"	1835 to 1840,	1,919,000	"
"	1840 to 1845,	2,561,000	"
"	1845 to 1850,	2,791,000	"
		9,952,000	

Nice State of Things in Italy.—Mr. Gladstone, a *Tory* member of Parliament, has written a letter lately, making the most horrible disclosures as to the barbarous and cruel oppressions practised at Naples, where he has been residing. Extracts given by the London Leader are most revolting. He describes the shocking brutality with which the prisoners, political as well as others, are treated; how gentlemen of refined education are crowded into filthy dens, like wild beasts; how they are condemned on baseless charges got up by hired perjurers, and how some of the very judges are bought up to condemn them.

Positive Slave Case.—The second cook of the steamboat Buckeye State, named Daniels, was arrested at Buffalo, New York, on the 15th, as a fugitive slave from Louisville, Kentucky. When he was taken, the agent of the claimant (a man named Rust,) stepped up behind him whilst he was passing along on the boat at his ordinary avocations, and felled him to the deck with one blow of a billet of wood. The blow was a severe one, laying open the back part of his head and rendering him senseless. The excuse given for this act was understood, by some who were present at the examination, to be, that he had a carving knife in his hand, with which he intended to attack his assailant. An attempt was made to take him to jail in a private carriage, but a very large and excited crowd blocked up the passage, seizing the horses by the bits, and making threats of violence if he was not released. The fire bells were rung, which served in a measure, to disperse the crowd, and he was then taken to the watch-house, still followed by a large number of persons. He was taken up to the Court House under charge of the Mayor, a large body of police, and two or three companies of firemen, who were called out for the occasion. Considerable difficulty was experienced in the undertaking, and several persons, acting as guardians, were dragged down and trampled under foot by the enraged multitude. The examination was held before United States Commissioner H. K. Smith. Only one witness was sworn—the same person that knocked the negro down. The negro did not deny being a slave. The examination was, consequently, brief, and resulted in an order for his return to Kentucky. He was then remanded to jail, whence he was taken without much trouble.

Rust, the agent, was then arrested on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

The Higher Law.—Chief Justice Shepley, of Maine, in his charge to the Jury at Belfast, took occasion to express his opinions on the subject of duty to law. In answer to the question, "Is a citizen bound to obey an unconstitutional law?" he replied:

A person may believe that an act of the Legislature is unauthorized by the Constitution of the State, or of the United States; and the inquiry is presented whether he should obey it. It will be his first duty to ascertain, if possible, whether there is good reason to believe that his belief is a correct one. After obtaining the best information within his power, should he continue to be of the same opinion, he may assume the responsibility, disregard the enactment, and abide the consequences.

The rule of duty is plain. A man may disregard a law which he believes to be in violation of the Constitution, and abide the consequences upon his person or property; but he must not offer the least resistance to the regular execution of such a law, or incite others to do so, however severely it may act upon his person, property, or rights. He must seek redress through a regular course of legal proceedings.

In answer to the question, "Is a citizen bound to obey a law which he believes contrary to the law of God?" he said:

His first duty is to ascertain whether the act is clearly and directly opposed to the divine law. When this has been ascertained clearly, as when, for example, such an act should require him to hate and to kill his enemy, while the divine law declares "thou shalt love thine enemies," and "thou shalt not kill," the human law is to be disobeyed, and the divine law obeyed. The person is not at liberty to obey the human law.

Flax Cotton.—Dr. Leavitt, of Maysville, Kentucky, the inventor of a new process for making linen from unrotted flax and hemp, yesterday showed us some samples of linen yarns of excellent quality, fine enough for shirt linen, which he says can be produced as cheap as cotton yarns of the same fineness. He showed us also samples of the raw material in the various stages of preparation, and, so far as we can judge, he makes out a very clear case. This process is entirely different from Claussen's invention.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Air Guns.—We learn from the New York Scientific American, that a Mr. Arstale, of Birmingham, England, has invented an improvement on air guns, by means of which from one hundred and fifty to two hundred bullets may be discharged in rapid succession, without other ammunition than a small reservoir of air carried by the "operator," attached by a gutta percha tube to the stock of the gun. The whole apparatus is lighter than a common musket, but it does propel the bullets with the force of gunpowder.

Inverted Locomotion.—Some interest has been excited in Pittsburg by the performance of a Mr. McCormick, who walks, head downwards, on (or rather under) a slab of polished marble, to which his feet attach themselves, as he asserts, by atmospheric pressure. He made some six or seven steps, the slab being only nine feet long. This experiment is said to be the result of many years research and labor, and involving philosophical principles.

☞ Endeavors are about to be made by some gentlemen in Liverpool, to naturalize American quails and prairie-fowls in England. The quails are to be turned into close preserves, where they will be kept together and fed till the breeding season, when they will be allowed to lead their young at full liberty, and find their food as they please. The prairie-hens are to be tried in the woods, pheasant preserves, moors and meadows.

☞ The discovery of the Saratoga Springs was made only 59 years ago, though it is probable that the Indians knew of their virtues.—John Taylor Gilmore, some time Governor of New Hampshire, but then a member of Congress, while shooting in the neighborhood, in the summer of 1792, found the effervescent water gushing from the spring of a rock, and the spring almost immediately afterwards became famous.

Drowsiness, Swimming of the Head, a Roaring Noise in the Ears, Headach, Palpitation of the Heart, &c. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for the above unpleasant complaints, because they purge from the body those stagnant and corrupt humors which, when floating in the general mass of the circulation, are the cause of a rush of blood to the head, giddiness, dimness of sight, drowsiness, pain of the head, and other symptoms of a corrupt state of the blood.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are also one of the very best medicines in the world for the cure of indigestion, and therefore will not only remove all the above unpleasant symptoms, but will most assuredly restore the body to a sound state of health.

Beware of Counterfeits!—The genuine will be found for sale by agents and dealers in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

Principal Office 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

Local News.

Improvement in Carriage Building.—E. Haskell & Co., carriage manufacturers of this city, have recently constructed several vehicles with Everett's patent coupling, and have also adapted it to one or two old ones. This plan of coupling has hitherto been a desideratum, and the great wonder now is, after the experiment has been successfully tested, and the advantages realized, that the discovery was not made long ago. This improvement admits the use of large fore-wheels with all the advantages derived from them in saving friction and surmounting obstacles with facility, and at the same time obviating or entirely removing the disadvantages which have attended their employment. With this improvement a carriage can be turned in as short a space as those that have small wheels which run under the body.

The wheels with this coupling never touch the body of the vehicle, and the several parts of the running gears are so arranged, with an additional improvement made by Haskell & Co., as to give a greater degree of strength than the old method of coupling.

This plan is applicable to all vehicles where it is desirable to have large fore wheels, and for physicians' carriages and others, where much travelling and frequent turning is necessary, the improvement is peculiarly important.

Vehicles upon this plan, in turning entirely around, describe circles from one third to one-half less than those constructed differently; besides which, either fore wheel can be so completely turned in, and hence out of the way, that the facilities for getting in and out are appreciable at once by every one.

Great advantages are presented in crossing or turning in streets, over railroad tracks, inasmuch as the vehicle can be turned from a parallel line with the rails, directly across them, without sliding a single inch.

We have been informed that this improved plan has been adopted in Baltimore and New York, and we have little doubt that ere long all carriages will be constructed in this city upon it.

The Necessity of Recording Deeds.—The importance of putting deeds upon record immediately after execution, is of more importance than is really supposed, owing to the recent decision of Judge Coulter, of the Supreme Court, in the case of Salter vs. Reed. The defendant in this suit held a lot of ground subject to a ground rent, which was sold for non payment of lien for water pipes. The ground rent deed was not recorded, and no notice was given of it at the Sheriff's sale. Salter purchased at the sale, and subsequently upon judgment confessed for arrears of ground rent—Reed again purchased the property. Salter, however, gave notice at the subsequent sale of his title.

The Supreme Court held, that in consequence of the holder of the ground rent neglecting to put his deed on record, he was stopped from denying the validity of the sale to Salter. Thus was the grantor of the lot in question, by his failure to record his deed, deprived of his lien upon the estate, and lost thereby the whole principal value of the property.

This is but one instance of the unfortunate consequences resulting from neglect. There are doubtless a large number of individuals who are not aware of the great risk they incur by not having their deeds recorded. It would be a safe rule to adopt never to keep a deed to property in the house over night without having a certificate of record upon it.

Great Outrage.—The various articles deposited in the corner stone of the Spring Garden Institute, which was laid a short time ago, at the corner of Broad and Spring Garden Streets have been stolen therefrom by some graceless scamp. The deposites had been temporarily covered with a rough stone until such time as the work of building should be progressed in. This stone was removed for the purpose of the theft and then replaced.

Board of Health.—The number of deaths during the last week in this city was 219—adults 86, and children 136.

Germantown Water Works.—A company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Borough of Germantown and the surrounding country with filtered water of a very superior quality, and at advantageous rates, which have been fixed and regulated by a series of rules. The works consist of an engine house which contains two sets of engines and pumps, each complete in itself, and so arranged that each one can be worked separately or both together, and either or both can be worked from a independent ... boiler. Each engine working at the rate of from 20 to 25 strokes to the minute, can force up 16,000 gallons per hour. Everything about the engine house and machinery is plain, but substantial and of the best material.

From the engine house the supply main, being 10 inch pipe, ascends 130 feet in the horizontal distance of about 1,200 feet to the base of the standing pipe. The latter is 126 feet high, making the whole height to which the water must be elevated 256 feet. The level of the water in the standing pipe will be about 33 feet above the top of Mount Airy. The standing pipe is constructed of boiler iron, the lower section 40 feet high, ½ thick; 2d section, same length 5-16, and from that up to 4-16. It is 5 feet in diameter, and weighs little short of 30 tons. It is made to fit and rest on a bed-plate secured as solidly as iron, rock, and mason-work could do it, to which the iron plate constituting the bottom of the tank or standing pipe is fastened by means of 12 bolts and screws.—To the height of 40 feet the pipe will be enclosed in stone-work 4 feet thick at the bottom, and battering to two feet at the top.

As a protection against the effects of the expansion of the water inside of the tank at the time of freezing, an elastic cylinder, 1½ inches in diameter, nearly the same length as the tank, 126 feet, closed at each end, and filled with air, has been so fixed as to float in the water, and remain about the centre of the tank. It is believed to be calculated to produce the desired effect.

First—By changing the shape in which the ice will form at the surface of the water. The ice formed in any vessel while the water is at rest will naturally assume a concave shape on the surface, presenting the greatest possible resistance to a pressure from within; this is caused by the fact that the attraction of the sides of the vessel whether capillary or otherwise, raises the water immediately in contact with them above its level at the centre. A solid body inserted in the centre of the vessel, will have the same effect, and cause the ice to form around it to the same height as that at the sides of the vessel rendering the lower surface of a shape which will much more readily give way to pressure from within.

2dly.—It is expected the floating pipe would rise in the water, being pushed out by the sudden pressure caused by the expansion at the moment of freezing, thereby relieving the pressure.

3rdly.—The elasticity of the air inside the pipe, it is supposed, would, of itself, be sufficient to obviate any bad effects from the expansion caused by freezing. Not only will the pressure be relieved at the point where the expansion takes place by the consequent contraction of the tube at that place, and of the air in it, but, from the same cause, the pressure will be equalized and spread all over the sides of the tank. When all the water in the tank is liquid in consequence of the great pressure of the weight of water on the lower part of the tube, it will collapse, while towards the top it will retain its full circular shape; but when the freezing at the top reverses the relative degree of pressure of the upper and lower parts, it may be expected to assume the reverse of its former shape, thereby equalizing the pressure, as above stated.

Lastly, in addition to the effect produced by the elasticity of the air and the change of its locality from pressure, as above described, the effect of its temperature is somewhat relied upon for checking, if not preventing freezing immediately around the pipe. The air in the upper part of the pipe can never, it is believed, attain a much lower temperature than that in the lower part, and as the water for the greater part of the distance up from the bottom will never be of a lower temperature than forty degrees, it is not probable that the air in any part of the tube can be reduced to the freezing point.

Of the conduit pipes and other apparatus for distributing the water beyond the tank, the Company say they are prepared to keep pace with the public demand in carrying out the general plan for the distribution of the water all over the borough, and also the township, to any required extent. The pipe now laid in the turnpike below Tulpohocken Street, is not intended as a main, but merely sufficient for ...

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general travelling agent for the Western States, assisted by *J. T. Dent, W. Ramsey, Dr. J. Wadsworth, R. K. Greene, Alex. R. Laws, James Rutherford, Dr. Lot Edwards, Thomas Frankland, and C. M. L. Wiseman.* Each of the above persons have a certificate of the Mayor of Cincinnati, with seal of the city, describing their persons, so there will be no risk in paying them, and we hope all on whom they may call, will make it convenient to settle with them.

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ALMANAC.

Aug. 1851.	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water	Moon's phases
23 Saturday	5 21	6 39	11 1	
24 Sunday	5 22	6 38	12 2	
25 Monday	5 23	6 37	12 54	
26 Tuesday	5 24	6 36	1 46	D. H. M.
27 Wed'sday	5 25	6 35	2 38	First 4 19
28 Thursday	5 27	6 33	3 33	Full 11 4 36
29 Friday	5 28	6 32	4 26	Last 19 7 54
30 Saturday	5 29	6 31	5 19	New 26 5 17

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
Aug. 10,	73	80	82
11,	72	79	80
12,	71	75	76
13,	75	85	88
14,	79	83	86
15,	63	76	84
16,	68	78	81

Marriages.

On the 5th of June inst., at Germantown, by the Rev. Wm. F. Eyster, Mr. George W. Pierson, of Boston, Mass. to Mrs. E. A. Meade, of Mechanicsburg, Pa.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Mr. William Hillings, to Miss Ellen V. Coick, of this city.

On the 7th instant, by the same, Mr. Charles W. Wolfkiel, to Miss Mary J. Lindsey, both of this city.

On the 12th inst. by the same, Mr. Guy E. Dobas, to Miss Caroline A. Sadow, both of this city.

On the 12th inst. at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Jas P. Powers, Mr. John Harte, of Maryland, to Miss Teresa, daughter of the late John Costello, of this city.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. John L. Grant, Mr. John Carson, to Miss Sarah E. Warner, all of this city.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Thompson, Mr. Josiah Thompson, of Salem, N. J. to Miss Elizabeth C. Erwin, of Philadelphia.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. N. Sayre Harris, Rector of the Nativity, Spring Garden, Mr. John C. Davis, of this city, to Miss Mary M. Hughes, daughter of the late Wm. Hughes, of West Philadelphia.

By the Rev. John Street, Mr. S. H. Hemple, to Miss M. Green, all of this city.

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. J. Parker, D. D. William King, of Baltimore, to Mary Grace, daughter of Chas Oakford, of New Orleans.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Suddards, Rector of Grace Church, Mr. Joseph E. Galley, to Miss Mary, daughter of Francis Woods, all of this city.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Pope, Mr. Isaiah Nathans of Philadelphia, to Miss Georgie A. Russell, of Savannah, Ga.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. R. J. Black, Mr. Jas. McBride, to Miss Martha Alexander, both of Kensington.

On the 8th inst. by the same, Mr. Samuel Laverty, of Kensington, to Miss Mary Rumer, of Wilmington, Del.

At Cincinnati, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Wm. Nicholson, Pastor of St. John's Church, Mr. John Owen, formerly of Philadelphia, to Alvelia, daughter of W. B. Dodson, Esq. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Deaths.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. Lydia Massey, aged 62.
On the 13th inst. Caroline Ashton, daughter of Wm. T. and Mary A. Howell, aged 17 years.
On the 11th inst. John Doyle, aged 34 years.
On the 13th inst. Emma Mitchell, wife of Isaac W. Olwine, aged 21 years.
On the 13th inst. at Upper Darby, Del. county, Mrs. Margaret McDonough, aged 92 years.
On the 13th inst. Helen, daughter of Chas. S. and Mary A. Pancoast, aged 10 months.
On the 14th inst. Ida, daughter of Edward T. and Annie B. Shaw.
At Cooper's Point, N. J. on the 12th inst. Rebecca, widow of Wm. Cooper, aged 82 years.
On the 13th inst. Mrs. Rachel G. Hess, aged 62.
On the 12th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Fowler, aged 70 years.
On the 13th inst. Mr. John Wisley, aged 36.
On the 13th inst. Philip Wimmenor, aged 64.
On the 13th inst. Mr. Thomas Kelley, aged 78.
On the 12th inst. Mrs. Sarah Shields, aged 73.
On the 11th instant, Mrs. Deborah A. Humphreys, aged 35 years.
At Germantown, on the 12th instant, Eugenia L. Haskell.
On the 13th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Dunn.
Mrs. Hannah Joyce, aged 40 years.
On the 13th inst. Susan Carlin, aged 49 years.
On the 13th inst. Joseph H. Farran, aged 1 year.
On the 13th inst. David Reilly, aged 29 years.
On the 12th inst. Mrs. Phoebe Lord, aged 46.
On the 12th inst. Anna Maria, daughter of Peter and Mary A. Foster, aged 9 years.
Mrs. Catharine, wife of Peter Reilly.
At Germantown, on the 12th inst. Sidney Jones, aged 77 years.
At Frankford, on the 10th inst. Samuel Pilling, aged 62 years.
On the 10th inst. Mr. Henry Simons, aged 57.
On the 10th inst. Mrs. Hannah Jones, aged 70.
On the 10th inst. Mrs. Jane Johnson, aged 65.
On the 10th inst. Mary A. Winter, aged 20.
On the 9th inst. Mrs. Ann C. Able, aged 57.

CHOREA—ST. VITUS' OR ST. ANTHONY'S DANCE.
A large number of well authenticated and hopeless cases of this disease have been cured by the use of this valuable Alterative.

COMPLICATED AND MIXED DISEASES.
Cases frequently occur in which the patient appears to be laboring under several diseases at once and the same time, causing much anxiety and embarrassment in the treatment. This Alterative has frequently been used in such cases with very beneficial results.

DISEASES OF THE HEART.
This ALTERATIVE used in conjunction with the SANATIVE PILLS, has proved of immense value to many affections of the HEART, as Enlargement, (not Aneurism) Dropsy of the Pericardium, or sack, which surrounds the heart, Ossification of the Auricles or Ventricles of the Heart or of the Valves of the Aorta, or large Arteries, Metastasis, or translation of Neuralgia, Gout, or Rheumatism to the heart, &c. It causes the bony substance or water deposited in and about the heart to be absorbed and carried away, reducing the heart to its natural and healthy condition.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
This medicine is considered by many physicians who have used it as a SPECIFIC in DROPSY. It increases the power of Digestion, excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS DEPOSITIONS and all unnatural enlargements are reduced. It imparts tone and vitality to the whole system, removing sick and morbid headaches, giddiness, wandering pains, and nervous affections.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.
It has been used in conjunction with the SANATIVE PILLS, in numerous cases of LIVER COMPLAINT and DYSPEPSIA, and with the happiest effect.

ENLARGEMENTS OF THE BONES, JOINTS, RHEUMATISM, &c.
Frequently, after attacks of Gout, Neuralgia, Rickets, &c., the Bones, Ligaments, and Joints become more or less enlarged. In these affections, the ALTERATIVE has repeatedly been successful after all other means had failed. ☞ See Catalogue of Diseases in Medical Almanac.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE ABDOMEN.
A lady from Pittsburg was put under my care and treatment for an Enlargement of the Abdomen, which had been constantly increasing for upwards of two years. The enlargement was so great that when she was in a sitting position, the abdomen came beyond and rested upon her knees. In her case the bowels were regulated by the SANATIVE PILLS—the ALTERATIVE constantly given all the time, three times a day, and towards the last she drank daily from a half to three half-pints of an infusion of Uvi Ursi leaves. This treatment restored her to perfect health in about five months.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE OVARIES.
A lady of Chester county, Pa., who had long been severely afflicted with an immense Enlargement of the Ovaries, which appeared to fill the entire cavity of the Abdomen, was entirely cured by using the ALTERATIVE, according to the directions, for between five and six months.

EPILEPTIC FITS.
By a persevering use of this ALTERATIVE, a large majority of cases of this dreadful disease have been cured.

FUNGUS HÆMATODES.
Several cases of this horrible disease have been cured by the use of this ALTERATIVE. ☞ See the case of John Lukens in the Medical Almanac.

GOUT.—A number of cases of GOUT have been cured by this preparation.

ULCERS of all kind, whether they be SCROFULOUS, CANCEROUS, SCORBUTIC, or accidental, or whether of the *flesh, skin, mucous membrane or bone*, yield to the penetrating and healing influences of this ALTERATIVE.

MANIA FROM MELANCHOLY
May arise from many causes, but none more frequently than from diseases of the Uterus, the Liver, or of the Digestive Organs. The ALTERATIVE is an invaluable remedy in such cases.

ERYSIPELAS, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, OR ROSE.
Innumerable certificates have been received of its curing the most inveterate and malignant cases of both Acute and Chronic Erysipelas.

MERCURIAL AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS
Are removed by this preparation, after all other remedies have failed in giving the smallest relief.

MILK, OR WHITE LEG.
This disease is described by writers under the name of "*Phlegmasia Dolens.*" It is an exceedingly painful inflammation and swelling of one or more of the lower extremities attended with more or less fever, to attacks of which ladies are liable immediately after their confinement, and, if not subdued at the onset, is apt to render them cripples for life. This ALTERATIVE has never failed in a single instance to subdue this painful affection.

MUCOUS MEMBRANE, INFLAMMATION OF.
Chronic inflammation of the Mucous Membrane is of frequent occurrence, and is generally very tedious in its cure. It attacks the lining of the nose, ears, throat, windpipe, and other mucous surfaces, and is generally attended with a discharge, more or less offensive.

For this disease the ALTERATIVE is the only remedy on which any reliance can be placed.

NEURALGIA OR TIC DOLOREUX.
It has been used in many cases of Neuralgia or Tic Doloreux, and always with success.

RHEUMATISM.

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OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

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ROSEWOOD DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE,
NEW STYLE
FAVORITE DESIGNS NOW IN VOGUE IN
PARIS,
FOR SALE IN SETTS, AS IMPORTED, OR MADE TO ORDER FROM THE SAMPLES WHICH ARE REGULARLY RECEIVED.
PLAIN FURNITURE,
WALNUT, MAHOGANY, OAK, AND OTHER WOODS.
The largest Stock of well made Furniture in the Country. All constructed of Seasoned materials and made by the best workmen.
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The subscribers are largely engaged in the Importing and Jobbing of
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WE STUDY TO PLEASE.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.
Fifth Street, a few doors South of Walnut.
THE Tenth Course of Lectures will be commenced on Monday, 13th of October, 1851, at 5 o'clock, P. M. The General Introductory will be given by Prof. F. A. Pickard, M. D. Degrees will be conferred about the 1st of March, 1852.
HON. JESSE R. BURDEN, M. D., President.
FACULTY.
JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.
RUSH VAN DYKE, M. D., Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

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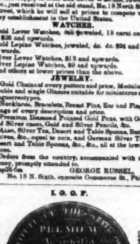
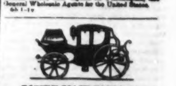
THE SUBSCRIBERS manufacture from the best cast steel, CIRCULAR SAWS, from two to five feet diameter. These Saws are carefully hardened and tempered, and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose, and are therefore much superior in truth and uniformity of surface to those ground in the usual manner. They require less set, less power to drive them, and are not so liable to become heated, and produce a saving in timber.
They also manufacture Cast Steel MILL, PITT and CROSS CUT SAWS and BILLET WEBS.





Selected Poetry.

"COME THIS WAY, FATHER."

[During a visit paid to the members of our State, several years since, by a party of gentlemen from Washington, one of the number, a Senator from the far West, was accompanied by his little daughter, a child of some five years of age. Having occasion to leave the room for a few moments, the little girl, missing her father, and supposing the right way to be the left, proceeded through the long corridor in search of him. Unable to find the object of her search, she returned to the room, and, addressing the company generally, inquired, "Which way did my father go?" No answer being given, she repeated the question, and, receiving the same response, she looked around upon the company, and, with a look of disappointment, exclaimed, "Why don't you tell me which way my father went?" Then, with a sweet voice, she added, "Come this way, father!—I'm waiting for you!"]

I'm waiting here, father,
Whatever guided my way
Where lost or the day
Peg-makers'll be done,
Takes the colors of a child,
As he stood on the shore—
It reminded of those
Out the dark father answer—
"Come this way, my father!
"Come this way, father!
Dear child! for me!
I am waiting for thee!"

I remember that voice,
As I led our hour way
Midst words and thoughts unfit to utter
And high dashing spray!
How sweet to my heart
Did it sound from the shore,
As it echoed out clear
Over the dark father's roar—
"Come this way, my father!
"Come this way, father!
Dear child! for me!
I am waiting for thee!"

I remember my own
When I held to my breast
The form of that dear one,
And soothed it to rest;
For the tones of my child
Could not be my own,
"I am calling you, father!
Oh, you are not busy
The voice of your dearest
As you true on life's sea!
"Come this way, father!
I am waiting for thee."

I remember that voice;
It many a time
I spoke to my heart
With fresh harmony and power,
And often echoed to me
Over life's troubled wave,
The sounds from loved lips
That lie in the grave—
"Come this way, father!
Oh, come straight for me
Then safely to Heaven
I am waiting for thee!"

Waverley Mag.

Things in Hungary.

HR. BRACE'S IMPRISONMENT.

[For the following interesting letter from Mr. Brace, describing his imprisonment in Hungary, and his release, we are indebted to the New York Tribune:]

Brunn, Saturday, July 13th, 1851.

I might apologize for keeping the public at my disposal so long, but I will not. I will not, as it is a matter affecting the rights of every American citizen, and, therefore, public property. I will assume, the present American system in Hungary, I shall not fear to say somewhat more regarding it.

In my last letter, I spoke of my not consisting to bother the central authorities in the fortress, and of the expression which I there made of my Republican principles. What I said to the chief of N. on my first, I repeated to the last. I left Pesth dragged on after it, day after day, in the same resolutions. Whether I was right or wrong in uttering in the grave world around me, we could leave nothing of it. Rumors reached us of wars and of peace, of victories and defeats, across Europe and the "Northern Powers." A new prisoner, too, told us of the Russian army already occupying Philadelphia and N. We were greatly excited by it, and rejoiced; but further than this, we heard nothing. All hope might be turning into a revolution, and we be there utterly unconscious. We used to sometimes imagine to ourselves we heard the distant cannon of the battle between the fortress, and the Prussians shooting "Vivat Hungaria!" but we were always disappointed, and we plodded on the same dull life. However, it was singular there, as in every part of Europe where I have been, the Hungarian cause was most strong that, in the Spring of 1852, a mighty change in Europe's favor, for good or for evil, was the most important result of the gigantic struggle. He uttered it probable, whether for or against our cause, and we had a great many pleasant conversations together. The charge against him, was, that he had published a work entitled "Kossuth," which he was in a wine-house, and said that "all the other leaders were dead—hanged, shot, and dishonored hanging!" For this, he would probably be there in prison for three months, and then be drafted into the Austrian army as a common soldier for a year! There are not a few of the best blood of Hungary now in the ranks as privates. The great consolation is, that they are probably corrupting the whole army!

The children and wife of the prisoners are sent here, are singular enough. The *Baron*, with whom I have talked very often, are mostly Italians. One of them is a son of *Silvio Pellico*, and "or or talking among themselves about the elevation of their father, and again the Spielberg and feeding the rations, or similar offenses! One is here for having a musket concealed in his house. He certainly could not have intended to use it against into the hands of their conquerors. But the most interesting case is that of the Austrian lt. They were held their tongue! It may one at home will imagine a whole history of our fate, ourselves, and our prospects. Count Inhospitality, the Regent formed between entirely per right down under the Austrian power, and I dreaded to see the day. *Farrow* is at every man's others, where every word and every moment is watched, and a passport is needed for a day's go to the next town, he will get a little idea of the difficulties of the Hungarians under their new Government.

One of the *Barons* told me he had *twenty-five* guards, located on his farm, and that there were thousands laid in the same way among the possessions. These Hungarian peasants are tremendous believers for fighting—nearly always among themselves, the first or most high, and need to vent the exuberance of every sort. They look-out, even in the prison, like old carnivora, as they stalked around disdain in their large sheep-skins. One of them said to me, that if Kossuth should ever come back, there would not be a peasant in the

Wit and Humor.

(From a Review in the Literary World, of Sanders's "College Words and Customs.")

The three most obnoxious bugs in creation are Yankees, Irishmen, and Jews. The Yankee is the most intolerable because of the bold face of his pretensions. He is a cross between the Jew and the Irishman, and has the cunning of the one and the impudence of the other. The Irishman is the most humorous of the three, and the Jew the most industrious and economical; so much so, that he has got all the money in the world. The Yankee is a mere adventurer, and has no money to speak of. He is a sort of Ishmaelite, and will be found without means anywhere.

Among the gentlemen, though in another part of the country, we have had the most delightful intercourse with the most distinguished and liberal of Hungary, has received a short time before his arrest, a letter from a friend in Pesth, in which the writer says: "We always see her, in her walk with the Prince, and she looks very happy. She is a noble woman, and I am glad she is happy. I wish you could see her riding on horseback. She is a splendid rider. She rides astride, and looks very handsome in her riding dress. She is very fond of me, and I am very fond of her. She is a noble woman, and I am glad she is happy. I wish you could see her riding on horseback. She is a splendid rider. She rides astride, and looks very handsome in her riding dress. She is very fond of me, and I am very fond of her. She is a noble woman, and I am glad she is happy."

I cannot mention whether he was not away he had engaged in the Revolution, to get only that my recollection is, that he did not. He was a young man, and had been in the army. He had a very handsome face, and a very fine figure. He was a splendid rider, and looked very handsome on horseback. He was a splendid rider, and looked very handsome on horseback. He was a splendid rider, and looked very handsome on horseback